(c) and (d) State Governments of Bihar, Jharkhand Chhattisgarh and Orissa have also not asked for a similar package.

Pruning of development programmes

3307. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government feel that effective weeding out/pruning of the on-going development programmes before the Eleventh Plan Period would set the clock back in terms of economic and social justice to the poor;

(b) whether Government would seek a gross budgetary support of more than 30 per cent of the previous fiscal; and

(c) whether Government would attempt to strike a balance between the projected budgetary demand and its resource generation capacity while framing the next budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) No Sir. Weeding/ pruning of ongoing development programmes is a part of Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) exercise that is carried out before the Plan in roder to ensure that Schemes and programmes are consistent with the objective of the Plan. It will not set the clock back in term of economic and social justice to the poor.

(b) No estimates for budgetary support are available for the year 2006-007.

(c) Government always attempts to strike a balance between budgetary demand and resource generation capacity while framing the budget.

Poverty in rural areas

3308. SHRI R.K. ANAND: Will the PRiME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of poverty in rural areas is 27.09 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty on the basis of the quinquennial rounds of large sample surveys on households consumer expenditure. The latest results as available from such large sample surveys is from NSS (55th Round) which was conducts during 1999-2000. On the basis of the data of that survey,

Planning Commission estimated the poverty ratio during 1999-2000 as 27.09 persons for rural areas.

(b) The Planning Commission uses a poverty line based on per capita consumption expenditure as the criterion to determine the persons living below the poverty line. The consumption norm has been fixed at Rs. 49.09 per month in rural areas at 1973-74 prices at national level corresponding to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in rural areas. The State specific poverty line are dervived from the national rural level poverty lines of Rs. 49.09 at 1973-74 prices worked out by the Task Force and then disaggregated into state-specific poverty line on the basis of state-specific Consumer Price Indices for Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL), adjusted by interstate price differential. The state-specific poverty line in 1973-74 are updated by state-specific CPIAL for uses in later years. The State-wise rural poverty ratios (as incidence of poverty) are then worked out from NSS data on Consumer Expenditure (from large sample surveys). The estimates of rural poverty at national level are then obtained as a weighted average of state-specific poverty ratios. State-wise percentage of persons below poverty line for rural areas in the country is given in the Statement.

Statement

Number and percentage of population below poverty line by States- 999-2000 *in rural areas*

States/U.T's	Rural	
	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%of Persons
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	58.13	11.05
Arunachal Pradesh	3.80	40.04
Assam	92.17	40.04
Bihar	376.51	44.30
Goa	0.11	1.35
Gujarat	39.80	13.17
Haryana	11.94	8.27
Himachal Pradesh	4.84	7.94
Jammu and Kashmir	2.97	3.97
Karnataka	59.91	17.38
Kerala	20.97	9.38

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	217.32	37.06
Maharashtra	125.12	23.72
Manipur	6.53	40.04
Meghalaya	7.89	40.04
Mizoram	1.40	40.04
Nagaland	5.21	40.04
Orissa	143.69	48.01
Punjab	10.20	6.35
Rajasthan	55.06	13.74
Sikkim	2.00	40.04
Tamil Nadu	80.51	20.55
Tripura	12.53	40.04
Uttar Pradesh	412.01	31.22
West Bengal	180.11	31.85
A & N Island	0.58	20.55
Chandigarh	0.06	5.75
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.30	17.57
Daman & Diu	0.01	1.35
Delhi	0.07	0.40
Lakshadweep	0.03	9.38
Pondicherry	0.64	20.55
All India	1932.43	27.09

Note.

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Line of Himachal Pradesh and expenditure distribution of Jammu & Kashmir is used to estimate poverty ratio of Jammu & Kashmir.
4. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N island.
5. Urbal Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
7. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
8. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.